

FACTS ABOUT

Oregon, Missouri.

A town of 1,200 people, situated in the south central part of Holt county, the county seat, and about midway between Kansas City and Omaha, and is conceded to be one of the best and busiest points tapped by the C., B. & Q., or in Northwest Missouri.

Traveling men are kind enough to say that it is the best point of its size in the state. Its merchants are up-to-date, progressive, courteous and accommodating. They invite your trade and offer you value received for every cent spent with them.

Oregon has a complete common school course and a four-year high school course, accepted at the State University. It has five good churches, good strong lodges; supports a Chautauque each year, keeps its streets, alleys, sidewalks and crossings in good shape and is the best lighted little town you will find anywhere. The two local telephone companies have 1000 subscribers and have independent and Bell toll line connections.

City Officials.

Mayor—R. F. Morgan.
Clerk—R. G. Riley.
Treasurer—Geo. Lehmer.
Attorney—Don M. Hunt.
Police Judge—B. F. Morgan.
Marshal—Chas. W. Bartram.

County Court meets first Monday in February, May, August and November.

Council meets first Tuesday of each month.

Lodge Directory.

I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday.
A. F. & A. M., meets first Monday and third Saturday.
M. W. A., meets when called.
Meyer Post, G. A. R., meets fourth Saturday afternoons.
Woman's Union, meets every other Monday night.
Chapter Z. P. E. O., meets Friday afternoons.

Driving Distances

From Oregon.	Miles.
St. Joseph.....	30
Nodaway.....	15
Amazonia.....	21
Fillmore.....	12
New Point.....	9
Maitland.....	20
Mound City.....	16
Big Lake.....	18
Forest City.....	3
Forbes.....	9
Napier.....	9
Fortescue.....	12
Craig.....	25
Corning.....	31

Railroad Fares

From Oregon to.	
St. Joseph.....	\$.90
Atchison.....	1.15
Leavenworth.....	2.20
Kansas City.....	2.30
St. Louis.....	9.11
Falls City.....	1.30
Superior.....	4.30
Denver.....	14.00
Plattsburgh.....	2.45
Omaha.....	2.80
Lincoln.....	3.15
Des Moines.....	6.05
Chicago.....	11.20

Railroad Time Table.

Effective Sunday, January 1, 1911.	
Oregon.	Forest City.
27 Lv. 7:55 a. m.	Ar. 8:00 a. m.
A-46 " 9:20 a. m.	" 9:45 a. m.
20 " 12:10 p. m.	" 12:35 p. m.
21 " 2:40 p. m.	" 2:55 p. m.
A-45 " 4:25 p. m.	" 4:55 p. m.
26 " 7:25 p. m.	" 7:55 p. m.

Return F. City.	
C. B. & Q. Time	Oregon.
Lv. 8:20 a. m.	Ar. 8:45 a. m.
" 10:10 a. m.	" 10:35 a. m.
" 1:00 p. m.	" 1:25 p. m.
" 2:40 p. m.	" 3:05 p. m.
" 5:01 p. m.	" 5:25 p. m.
" 9:20 p. m.	" 9:45 p. m.

Note—A-Daily Except Sunday.

New Point, and Vicinity.

—The ware house for Killam's Store is about completed.
—Born to Thos. Hood and wife a son, Sept. 23d.
—Moody Painter was quite sick on Sunday, but is now much better.
—Lile Bender, Fred Dreher, Dan Dreher, Roy Bender and families, were at Bert Dreher's Thursday to take dinner with the bride and groom.
—Messdames Arthur Hibbard, Chas. Hornecker, Linn Deer, Robt. Kneale, and daughter, Grace, and Grandma Kneale took dinner at the home of John Dreher's Friday.
—Mr. Killam went to his home in Albany last Thursday. He expects to bring Mrs. Killam back with him, as he and Lawrence concluded that it is not so much fun batching after all.

NKO.

Napier and Vicinity.

—Elmer Swope's baby is on the sick list.
—Miss Nora Ogden visited home folks Sunday.
—T. C. Dungan, of Oregon, was in Napier Thursday.

—Miss Rachel Noland was calling in Napier Monday.
—Geo. Swymeler was in Forest City on business Monday.

—Rev. Walden was a business caller near Bigelow Monday.

—We are sorry to know that W. G. Craig is on the sick list.

—Will Neiderhouser was calling in our neighborhood Monday.

—Elmer Swope purchased a new wheat drill one day last week.

—Lee and Ethel Byrd were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Swope Monday.

—J. J. and C. C. Brown and son Clyde were in Forest City on business Monday.

—Strander Fields unloaded a carload of feeders at Napier Thursday of last week.

—Rev. Walden attended the funeral of Mr. Oxley in Benton neighborhood Friday.

—Miss Hazel Ogden's cousin, Miss Nellie Ramsay, visited with her Saturday and Sunday.

—Hamp Minton, Sam Tyler, Roy Noland and Frank Johnson were in Mound City one day last week in Hamp's auto.

—Frank Acton, our mail carrier, says these cold mornings draw a fellow up until he doesn't feel any larger than a 6-year-old.

—We are glad to say that Sidney Habb, who has been very low with typhoid fever, is some better and we hope for his speedy recovery.

—Monday was moving day in Napier. Thomas Buckles and family moved in the house where C. E. Rosling and family lived and C. E. and family moved where Mr. Buckles lived. We are informed Mr. Rosling has purchased the property where he now lives.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ruffe left for Shambaugh, Ia., Thursday, where he accepted a position with the railroad company. Mr. Ruffe was night operator at Napier. In making the change he gets a day position. We hate to lose Mr. Ruffe and wife, but wish them success in their new home.

Forest City.

—Lex Kunkel spent Monday in St. Joseph.

—George Lease is visiting relatives in Montana.

—Mrs. J. W. Gaemlich was a St. Joseph visitor Tuesday.

—Mrs. Kinder is the guest of relatives here this week.

—Mrs. Cain is visiting relatives and friends here this week.

—Mrs. Seelst is visiting friends in the Benton district the past week.

—Teddie Jamison is out of school on account of a ball game and a crippled knee.

—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Turney have gone to Oklahoma for several weeks' visit with relatives.

—Mrs. Woods, of Mound City, was the guest of relatives and friends here several days last week.

—Mrs. Stella Pennington, who has been very sick, is improving and her many friends hope to see her out again soon.

—Austin Lease, who has been having a tussle with typhoid fever, is improving slowly, and it may be several weeks before he is strong again.

—The Christian Sunday school went to the Bruntmeyer grove Sunday and held their Sabbath school. A basket dinner followed and a pleasant time was reported by all present.

—The Epworth League was well attended Sunday evening and an interesting meeting was conducted by Mrs. Crawford. Charley Hoover was appointed to lead next Sunday evening. Everybody invited.

—Joe Cooksey and family arrived from Hill City, Graham county, Kas., last week and visited his sister, Mrs. Combs, before going to their old home in Benton neighborhood to visit relatives. They expect to locate permanently in that community.

—Rev. Vida Davis, preached two very interesting sermons at the M. E. church Sunday morning and evening. The attendance was good and all gave Rev. Davis and family a hearty welcome among us; they will visit here until their household goods arrive, then be at home in the parsonage.

RUBY.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Blevins and William Harris took a trip to the Big Springs, Henry Lake and Red Rock creek last week. Mrs. Blevins has the distinction of being the first and only lady who ever drove an automobile over the Island Park hill in that country without the assistance of any one. They covered a distance of 500 miles and Mrs. B. never left the wheel.—Chronicle, St. Anthony, Id., August 31. Mrs. Blevins is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cowan, of this city.

HURTS THE SENSITIVE CHILD

Constant Reminder of Its Deficiencies or Peculiarities is Cruel and Often Harmful.

It is cruel to constantly remind children of their deficiencies or peculiarities, according to Orison Sweet Marden in Success Magazine. Sensitive children are often seriously injured by the suggestion of inferiority and defects are exaggerated which might have been entirely overcome. This everlasting harping against the bad does not help the child half as much as keeping its mind full of the good, the beautiful and the true. The constant love suggestion, purely suggestion, nobility suggestion, will so permeate the life after a while that there will be nothing to attract the opposite. It will be so full of sunshine, so full of beauty and love, that there will be little place for their opposites.

The child's self-confidence should be buttressed, braced, encouraged in every possible way; not that he should be taught to overestimate his ability and his possibilities, but the idea that he is God's child, that he is heir to an infinite inheritance, magnificent possibilities, should be instilled into the very marrow of his being.

INFLUENCE OF SALT WATER

It induces Some to Drink, Others to Be Profane, and Others to Tell Falsehoods.

When riding on the harbor steamboats use your ears. Then you will not need your eyes nor your brains. By paying heed to the intentionally audible remarks of your neighbor it will be possible to pick up more inaccurate information than in any other place in the city. The deck of a ferry or the rail of a steamer acts curiously on the human mind. If it does not know, it will risk a guess, and the wilder the guess the more willingly risked.

It is well known that salt water acts in freakish ways on the conscience. To some it brings an overwhelming impulse to get drunk; to others it brings a disposition to the freest use of profanity; and still others, who would never think of fibbing from the windows of a railroad train (dear old gentlemen, and innocent young girls), the instant they put off from the wharf begin to tell the most shocking whoppers.—Boston Transcript.

Pictures Spoil Cowboy.

"Oregon ranchmen have a brand new plaint: it is that the moving picture show is spoiling the cowboy," said a westerner.

"Film makers demand their services and pay them handsomely for riding bucking horses in front of the moving picture camera or for taking part in an alleged 'western drama.' The cowboys like the idea.

"The old ranchers are sore and ill conceal their hostility. They declare the pictures only make onery cowboys and give easterners wrong ideas of life in the cattle country.

"As a matter of fact, they say, riding bucking horses is but a small part of a cowboy's life. As for the traditional western drama, where the rancher's daughter marries the heroic cowboy who foils the traditional 'gun fighter' of the frontier, the dwellers of the range country have only contempt."

In Hock.

Young men with meagre salaries evolve financial makeshifts abhorrent to the moral and physical sensibilities of their opulent elders. Said one young sprig of boarding house gentility to another who expected to seek new quarters upon his return from a two-months' trip on the road:

"What are you going to do with all this personal truck that is cluttering up your room? It will cost you any how a dollar a month for storage."
"Not the way I am working things," said the man who was going away.
"I have purposely refrained from paying board for four weeks and the landlady will hold my stuff. Of course I shall square up when I come back and get it again, and in the meantime she will give it free storage."

Fattening Foods.

White bread is fattening because we rarely digest it completely. Starchy foods are quite unaffected by the gastric juices which digest the meats. Their digestive ferments are obtained chiefly from the saliva in the mouth, which therefore should be thoroughly mixed with each mouthful before swallowing. But white bread is so soft and lacking in substance that we unconsciously swallow it long before it has had a fair chance to become sufficiently fermented with the digestive saliva. The result is delayed digestion (if digestion takes place at all), and at the best the starch is very apt to be converted into disfiguring, unwanted and unhealthy fat.

Inadequate.

The American tourist in France clapped his boatman guide on the shoulder and excitedly pointed to where, a few yards away, several fishermen were tugging at their lines and making a splendid haul from the sea. "What are they catching?" asked the American eagerly.
"Fish!" was the prompt reply.

Uncertain.

St—Did the cyclone that hit you last week hurt your house much?
Hi—Dunno! I ain't found it yet.

The War Fifty Years Ago

Small Federal Garrison at Lexington, Mo., Besieged Ten Days by Large Force of Confederates Under General Sterling Price—Colonel James A. Mulligan's Heroic Defense—His Own Modest Story of the Siege—Furious Fight in Town Cemetery—Surgeon Captured and Held by the Enemy—Hospital Also Taken. Hospital Retaken in Thrilling Charge—Mulligan Surrenders to Stop Slaughter.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

(Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.)

DURING the last half of September, 1861, there were still wild reports in the northern newspapers that the Confederates intended to attack Washington. The current dispatches had it that the southern army in the vicinity of Manassas was nearly 200,000 strong, a grossly exaggerated report, and that it designed either to assault the capital or to invade Maryland, assist the secessionists to take the state out of the Union and thus cut Washington off from the north.

There was just enough color of probability about these stories to alarm the Union states. Before the end of September both ghosts were effectually laid, however, and never afterward

said nothing, merely looked at him and bowed. He tried to avoid me when we left, but I walked square up to him, looked him in the eye, extended my hand and said, "Good morning, General Scott." He had to take my hand, and so we parted. As he threw down the glove and I took it up, I presume that war is declared. So be it. I have one strong point—that I do not care one iota for my present position." In another letter McClellan said: "You have no idea how the men brighten up now when I go among them. I can see every eye glisten. Yesterday they nearly pulled me to pieces in one regiment. You never heard such yelling."

The Greatest American Army.

It was estimated at this time that there were more than 300,000 men in

a minute. The use of the ramrod occasioned many wounded hands and sleeveless arms. While it was possible to conceal the body behind low breastworks, the ramrod had to be extended, an easy target for the sharpshooters in the opposing army.

Jefferson Davis once said that the habitual use of firearms by the men of the south made up for their lack of military training and rendered them superior to the northern troops at the beginning of the war. The western soldiers were also familiar with the rifle and shotgun, which may have had something to do with the early successes of the western armies.

Origin of "Dixie."

Despite the hardships, exposure, insufficient food and clothing, long marches, hard labor in digging trenches and throwing up defenses and the danger to life and limb, the soldier's life had its bright side. Life in the open, comradeship and adventure were his, and if the food was scarce and hard to chew it was relished with an appetite equal to masticating and digesting anything less formidable than leather or sheet iron.

One of the beguilements of the camp and march was singing. I have already told of the northern songs, also of "Maryland." "Dixie" was just now coming into its greatest vogue. Strange as it may seem, "Dixie" was written by a northern man, Daniel Decatur Emmett, and early in the war was used in the north almost as much as in the south. It was a favorite with President Lincoln. "Dixie" was a minstrel song, first sung in New York in 1859. At the very beginning of the war it was featured in a play



FORT CORCORAN, FROM A WARTIME PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE MANY DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON BUILT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1861 UNDER DIRECTION OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN WHEN HE FEARED THAT GENERAL BEAUREGARD WAS ABOUT TO ATTACK THE CAPITAL.

returned to haunt the dreams of the loyalists. It was at about this time that a correspondent of the New York Tribune reported a direct attack on Washington impossible. After a careful examination he stated that the Union people did not realize the strength of the chain of forts about the capital. He surmised that the Confederate commanders had a good idea of these defenses, however, and for that reason they would never attack. He also came to the conclusion that the army at Manassas was not intended to take the offensive. It was there to defend the road to Richmond. The most it hoped to do was to provoke an attack, not to make one. We now know that this surmise was true only in part, but at the time it served to reassure the north. Color was lent to it by the fact that on Sept. 27 the Confederates abandoned Munson's hill, and two days later it was occupied by the Federals.

Arrest of Maryland Legislators.

This ended the fear of a direct attack on Washington, a fear for which there had never been any considerable ground. The danger of an invasion of Maryland was more real, however, as subsequent statements have shown. General Beauregard many years after the war said that his plan was to cross the Potomac above Washington and had he been supported by Davis and Johnston the movement doubtless would have been made.

In September Washington learned that the Maryland legislature was to be convened on the 17th at Frederick and passed an ordinance of secession, the southern army crossing the river from Virginia to support this move, if necessary. At that time the secession element controlled nearly two-thirds of both houses. It was because of this report that many of the secession members were arrested. On Sept. 18 the Union members refused to meet and departed for their homes, thus practically ending the session.

General McClellan was active in all these moves and regarded the danger as imminent. Two of McClellan's letters at this time are of interest. On Sept. 27 he wrote:

"He (the president) sent a carriage for me to meet him and the cabinet at General Scott's office. Before we got through the general raised a row with me. I kept cool. In the course of the conversation he very strongly intimated that we were no longer friends. I

the northern armies, and nearly one-third of these were in the Army of the Potomac, which had now become the largest, best drilled and most imposing body of troops ever assembled up to that time on American soil. No wonder McClellan was proud of these men and they of him. On Sept. 24 the general, accompanied by President Lincoln, reviewed the cavalry and artillery of the Army of the Potomac. The growth of these two arms of the service was a revelation to the country.

Even as late as September the uniforms of the soldiers on both sides were variegated. The southerners had one kind of uniform, the regular army another, and there were variations among the volunteers from the several states, each state furnishing perhaps a different pattern. General McClellan's order that there were to be no more gray uniforms in the Army of the Potomac had done something to correct the trouble, but there was still danger of confusion.

On the southern side the variety of dress was even greater than with the north. While the Confederate congress had prescribed gray, the troops procured whatever garb they could. Early in the war many of the southern officers who had previously belonged to the regular army wore their old uniforms. At Bull Run several Confederate regiments were in civilian dress. Gradually, however, the matter of uniform was corrected, until the Union blue and Confederate gray or butternut became well nigh universal.

The Vogue of the Ramrod.

The arms on both sides in the beginning of the war were chiefly muzzle loading. It was not till near the end that the breechloader came into general use. The Springfield rifle was the favorite. The north imported many rifles, most of which had to be thrown on the junk heap. The Enfield was a better gun than many of these foreign makes, however, and came into extensive use in the north.

The muzzle loaders made it necessary for the men to bite their cartridges, which were not made of brass, but of a tough paper, which was twisted into a sort of knot at the powder end. This knot had to be bitten off by the soldier, who needed good front teeth. The powder was then poured into the gun and the ball rammed down. Using this slow method the men were supposed to load and fire about three times

in New Orleans. This was at the time the city was in a fever of admiration for her famous zouave regiment, the "tigers," and at the psychological moment in the play several men in the zouave costume marched on the stage led by a woman singing "Dixie." When she came to the line "I wish I was in Dixie, hooray, hooray!" the crowd went wild. The piece was encored seven times. The next day it was being sung and played all over New Orleans and spread like wildfire throughout the south.

Minor Engagements.

Aside from the siege of Lexington, there were no important engagements in the closing days of September. At Blue Mills Landing, on the Mississippi, the first town was attacked on the 17th by a force of 4,000 Confederates. The Union men retired in good order and, on being re-enforced during the night, made ready to renew the fight in the morning, but the foe in turn had withdrawn. The Union loss was five killed, eighty-four wounded and six missing; Confederate loss unknown. On the same day 400 Confederates were defeated by 600 Federals at Mariatown, Mo., the southerners losing 100 horses and most of their tents and supplies, also seven killed. The Union men had only three killed, but among these was Colonel Johnston. The next day the whole north was shocked by news of an O. and M. train going through a bridge near Huron, Ind., killing several members of the Nineteenth Illinois.

Perhaps the most important action of this period, second to Lexington, was that at Papinsville, Mo., where General Lane surprised a considerable force of Confederates and defeated them after a stiff fight, capturing their tents, wagons and supplies, also 500 prisoners. In this action seventeen Union men were killed and forty Confederates.

On Sept. 24 at Romney, western Virginia, General Kelley attacked a force of Confederates and drove them out of the town, following the route of Colonel Lew Wallace several months earlier—Union losses, three killed and two wounded; Confederate losses, thirty-five killed. The next day at Charmanville, also in western Virginia, was another slight action, resulting in a "draw" victory, the Federals losing only four killed and nine wounded while their opponents lost thirty killed, fifty wounded and forty-seven prisoners.